

Rehn commenced descriptive papers in 1905 and has continued to date. Busy with Orthoptera, only part of Rehn's entomological work has been given to the *Dermaptera*. In recent years in association with Hebard and lately with Rehn, junior, this writer's work has assumed considerable importance. Hebard, too, has independently published some very important researches which have contributed in no mean way to clearing up obscurities unavoidably left by Burr.

With Hebard opens the "modern" field as far as this Order is concerned and to mention a few names associated with its systematic investigation at present may seem undesirable, yet it is impossible to omit reference to the contributions of Bey-Bienko (a pupil of the great Semenov Tian Shansky, also a *Dermapterist* of merit), Chopard, Günther, Maccagno, Menozzi, Moreira and Ribeiro.

The abundance and wide distribution of *Forficula auricularia* together with its special advantages as an object for biological research has led to an immense literature by authors without a systematic bias. This valuable and interesting field has never been co-ordinated, and anyone with library facilities could do valuable work by summarising and collating all that has been written on this insect. Since Meinerts' "Anatomia Forficularum" (1863) a constant stream of papers has appeared dealing with many aspects of the economy of this abundant species. Some of these contributed are monuments of careful and intricate study furnishing data of the greatest possible biological value. It is impossible to mention the authors whose studies have produced the voluminous literature of this branch, but the names of Kuhl, Przi Bram, and Weyrauch serve to indicate something of its character.

The British field is so limited that we can only say that in thinking of our few native species we shall always connect with them the names of such workers as Leach, Stephens, Lucas, Worthington, and of course Burr.

In conclusion we may say that of the contributions to our knowledge all others fade into insignificance compared with that of Burr. His work has been the basis on which all modern study is built. However we may disagree with some details the general structure is sound. Burr's contributions to the "Genera Insectorum," "Fauna of British India," his Genitalia Study (1915-16) and immense number of shorter papers, his superb collection containing nearly 200 types preserved in the British Museum—all the results of twenty years spare-time work, constant enthusiasm and application and some good fortune—forms a contribution to be proud of and it will not be forgotten.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S RECORD AND JOURNAL OF VARIATION.

By H. E. PAGE, F.R.E.S.

For some years prior to 1890 James William Tutt took up the study of British Lepidoptera. He was possessed with boundless energy and in addition was well equipped with stores of information in most of the sciences, especially in Botany, Geology, Agriculture, Sound, Light, Heat, and Chemistry.

Moreover, he was a keen observer with an open mind, and he missed nothing in wood, field, or marsh that crossed his path.

Up to this time it was quite usual to form a collection of British Lepidoptera and comprise the whole in a cabinet of twenty drawers. A series of four specimens of each species was about the usual limit.

With the advent of Tutt came a revolution. His fierce energy was applied to collecting vast quantities of Lepidoptera, especially Noctuae, and it mattered little to him whether the species was common, local, or rare. He was out to learn all he could of any and all of them. As he stripped his setting-boards he noticed that *all* species were liable to variation, more or less, and to this he gave his special attention.

It goes without saying that he corresponded with all the leading entomologists at home and abroad and so it happened that he met Mr Albert J. Hodges, another keen collector. Between them they agreed to publish another magazine as there was at that time little (if any) space available for printing information as regards the study of variation of insects. Mr Hodges made himself responsible for the business side of the venture and Tutt was the sole Editor.

Thus the first number saw the light on April 15th, 1890, and the first article was by (the late) Dr T. A. Chapman, M.D., on "The Genus *Acronycta* and its Allies." Not content with the extra outlet for the new facts to hand, the energetic Editor issued three double numbers in the first volume, viz., No. 4 (July 1890), No. 9 (December 1890), and No. 12 (March 1891).

Besides editing "The Entomologist's Record, etc.," and his studies in the field, he worked out the Life Histories of the British Pterophorina and in April 1891 Mr J. E. Robson, of Hartlepool, had published two parts of his Monograph thereon.

The very next month this was followed by Vol. I of "The British Noctuae and their Varieties," which work eventually extended to four volumes.

Mr Tutt's association with Mr Albert J. Hodges continued until the end of Vol. V, after which the Editor assumed sole responsibility for the magazine. He called on the writer to assist him in managing the financial side of the business and also to be responsible for publishing all numbers as issued.

This arrangement continued except for some help by Mr J. Herbert Tutt from 1904 to 1910. Three volumes, VI, VII, VIII, were published in the two years 1895-6 and hence the Jubilee volume is not the Jubilee year.

From thence onward to Vol. XXXVII I assumed sole control which, of course, could not have happened after 1910 but for the Editors who elected to be responsible for future articles and supported by the great devotion and hard work of the Editorial Secretary, Mr Hy. J. Turner.

The first three volumes of "The Entomologist's Record, etc.," are devoted mainly to the insects of the British Isles. But in July 1893 the Editor went to Paris. On his return he wrote an article on "A Day's Entomologising in the Paris Environs (Bagneux)."

Thence followed at first annual, and later, still more frequent visits to various parts of the Continent of Europe. This extended study of the Palaearctic Group of Insecta was taken up by most of the leading students of the British Isles.

There is little doubt that the lead given by Tutt and his devoted band of workers prompted our Continental confrères to further efforts resulting in such a monumental work as that of Adalbert Seitz. One is

tempted also to ask how far this influence may have affected B. C. S. Warren to produce his magnificent Monographs of the Genus *Erebia* and of the Tribe Hesperiiidi (European species) with revised classification of the Sub-family Hesperinae (Palearctic species), to say nothing of the work of Oberthur, Reverdin, Fruhstorfer, Standfuss, Verity and Wheeler.

For the first nine Vols. the Editor was solely responsible; but in 1898 the leading authority on Coleoptera, H. St J. K. Donisthorpe, edited all matter relating to this Order. The next year, 1899 (Vol. XI), Dr M. Burr likewise dealt with the Orthoptera, and in 1900 (Vol. XII) Tutt availed himself of the help as co-editors of Dr M. Burr, T. Hudson Beare, Dr T. A. Chapman, H. St J. K. Donisthorpe, and L. B. Prout.

As time went on these notable names were added to. Thus in 1905 (Vol. XVII) J. E. Collin helped with the Diptera, and in 1907 (Vol. XIX) A. J. Chitty joined the editorial circle and became responsible for the Hymenoptera section until his lamented decease the following year.

In 1908 (Vol. XX) the editorial committee was further strengthened by the powerful addition of such well-known names as G. T. Bethune-Baker, C. R. N. Burrows, A. Sich, and Geo. Wheeler, and in 1909 H. J. Turner.

Then in 1910 (Vol. XXII) R. S. Bagnall and J. R. le B. Tomlin were added to the list, which brings us down to January 1911, when our esteemed friend and Editor passed away, to the everlasting regret of the writer and all who knew him.

"The Entomologist's Record, etc.," now became the joint property of J. Herbert Tutt and the writer, and we were immediately approached by the aforesaid band of devoted Editors to arrange with their unsparing help for the publication to proceed as a tribute to our dear friend and former Editor. This was at once agreed to, and H. J. Turner assumed the onerous task of Editorial Secretary.

It is fitting to record here that the latter has more than fulfilled the confidence of everyone connected with the magazine and has never spared himself, in season or out, to keep up the prestige of this publication.

In 1919 (Vol. XXXI) it became necessary to raise the subscription from 7s to 10s per annum, and in 1925 (Vol. XXXVII) the writer ceased to assume sole financial responsibility, which was at once shared (if and when necessary) by the Editors, whose numbers were further increased by the help of Dr E. A. Cockayne, J. H. Durrant, H. E. Page, and W. H. Tams, and H. W. Andrews became the Hon. Treasurer. The last has proved himself as devoted as the rest of the panel, and deserves all praise for his keenness and work in making the magazine the success it is.

Since then T. Bainbrigge Fletcher lends his valued aid. As time goes on, it is inevitable that changes must occur, and hence we have to regret that the former Editorial list is reduced by the omission of the names of C. R. N. Burrows (deceased), Sir T. Hudson Beare, J. H. Durrant (deceased), L. B. Prout, W. H. Tams, J. R. le B. Tomlin, Dr T. A. Chapman (deceased), and others who have helped.

The present Editors are more than pleased at still having as their leader Mr G. T. Bethune-Baker who acts as Editor Emeritus.